

# <u>Subject:</u> Emerging trends in computer and information technology

# [22618]





Chapter No.	Name of chapter	Total Marks
1	Artificial intelligence	06
2	Internet Of Things	18
3	Basics Of Digital Forensic	08
4	Digital Evidences	10
5	Basics Of hacking	12
6	Types Of Hacking	16
	Total Marks :-	70





#### COURSE:- ETI (22618)

#### **PROGRAMME: - Information Technology**

CO.NO	Course Outcome
CO-618.1	Describe Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning and Deep Learning.
CO-618.2	Interpret IoT concepts.
CO-618.3	Compare Models of Digital Forensic Investigation.
CO-618.4	Describe Evidence Handling procedures.
CO-618.5	Describe Ethical Hacking process.
CO-618.6	Detect Network, Operating System and Applications vulnerabilities.

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# **1.ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE**

#### **Total Marks-06**

#### **MCQ Question**

#### (Total number of Question=Marks\*3=06\*3=18)

. . . . -No

ot	e: Co	prrect answer is marked with <b>bold</b> .		
1	Whi	ch of these schools was not among the early	leaders in A	I research?
	A.	Dartmouth University	D.	Stanford University
	В.	Harvard University	E.	None of the above
	C.	Massachusetts Institute of Technology		
2	DA	RPA, the agency that has funded a great dea	l of America	an AI research, is part of the
	Depai	rtment of:		
	A.	Defense	D.	Justice
	B.	Energy	E.	None of the above
2	C.	Education		
3	The	conference that launched the AI revolution in	n 1956 was l	held at:
	<b>A.</b>	Dartmouth	D. _	Stanford
	B.	Harvard	E.	None of the above
4	C.	New York		
4	Wha	it is the term used for describing the judgmer	ntal or comm	nonsense part of problem solving?
	<b>A.</b>	Heuristic	D. _	Analytical
	В.	Critical	E.	None of the above
_	С.	Value based		
5	Wha	it of the following is considered to be a pivot	al event in t	he history of AI.
	A.	1949, Donald O, The organization of Beha	vior.	
	B.	1950, Computing Machinery and Intellige	nce.	
	C.	1956, Dartmouth University Conference	e Organized	l by John McCarthy.
	D.	1961, Computer and Computer Sense.		
6	E.	None of the above		d lantificial intelligenced in 1056 at
0	A ce	frain Professor at the Stanford University conference held at Dartmouth College. Can you	ined the wor	a artificial intelligence in 1956 at
	Δ	David Levy		Hans Berliner
	R.	John McCarthy	D. E	None of the above
	D. C	Joseph Weizenhaum	Е.	
7	C. The	field that investigates the mechanics of hum	an intelligen	ce is:
	A.	History	D	sociology
	<b>B</b> .	cognitive science	E.	None of the above
			<b></b> .	

- psychology C.
- A.M. turing developed a technique for determining whether a computer could or could not 8 demonstrate the artificial Intelligence,, Presently, this technique is called

	A.	Turing Test	D.	Logarithm
_	B.	Algorithm	E.	None of the above
-	C.	Boolean Algebra		
9	The	first AI programming language was called:		
	A.	BASIC	D.	LISP
	B.	FORTRAN	E.	None of the above
	C.	IPL		
10	Wh	at is Artificial intelligence?		
	A.	Putting your intelligence into Computer	C.	Making a Machine intelligent
	B.	Programming with your own intelligence	D.	Putting more memory into Computer
11	Wh	o is a father of AI?		
	A.	Alain Colmerauer	C.	Nicklaus Wirth
	B.	John McCarthy	D.	Seymour Papert
12	Arti	ificial Intelligence has its expansion in the follow	ing app	lication.
	A.	Planning and Scheduling	C.	Robotics
	B.	Game Playing	D.	All of the above
13	The	e characteristics of the computer system capable of	of think	ting, reasoning and learning is known is
	A.	machine intelligence	C.	artificial intelligence
	B.	human intelligence	D.	virtual intelligence
14	The	first AI programming language was called:		
	A.	BASIC	C.	IPL
	B.	FORTRAN	D.	LISP
15	The	first widely used commercial form of Artificial I	ntellige	ence (Al) is being used in many popular
	proc Wh	at is name of $\Delta I^2$	g in cir	cuit boards for desktop PCs.
	Δ	Boolean logic	С	Fuzzy logic
	R.	boolean logic		
		Human logic	D.	Functional logic
16	D. Wh	Human logic at is the term used for describing the judgmental	D.	Functional logic monsense part of problem solving?
16	What A	Human logic at is the term used for describing the judgmental of Heuristic	D. or com	Functional logic monsense part of problem solving? Value based
16	What A. B	Human logic at is the term used for describing the judgmental o <b>Heuristic</b> Critical	D. or com C. D	Functional logic monsense part of problem solving? Value based Analytical
16 17	Wha A. B.	Human logic at is the term used for describing the judgmental of <b>Heuristic</b> Critical is a branch of computer science which deals wi	D. or com C. D. th help	Functional logic monsense part of problem solving? Value based Analytical ing machines finds solutions to complex
16 17	What A. B.	Human logic at is the term used for describing the judgmental of <b>Heuristic</b> Critical is a branch of computer science which deals wi blems in a more human like fashions	D. or com C. D. th help	Functional logic monsense part of problem solving? Value based Analytical ing machines finds solutions to complex
16 17	What A. B. prob A.	Human logic at is the term used for describing the judgmental of <b>Heuristic</b> Critical is a branch of computer science which deals wi blems in a more human like fashions <b>Artificial Intelligence</b>	D. or com C. D. th help C.	Functional logic monsense part of problem solving? Value based Analytical ing machines finds solutions to complex Embedded System
16 17	<ul> <li>What A.</li> <li>B.</li> <li>prob</li> <li>A.</li> <li>B.</li> </ul>	Human logic at is the term used for describing the judgmental of <b>Heuristic</b> Critical is a branch of computer science which deals with blems in a more human like fashions <b>Artificial Intelligence</b> Internet of Things	D. or com D. D. th help C. D.	Functional logic monsense part of problem solving? Value based Analytical ing machines finds solutions to complex Embedded System Cyber Security
16 17 18	What A. B prob A. B B In	Human logic at is the term used for describing the judgmental of <b>Heuristic</b> Critical is a branch of computer science which deals with blems in a more human like fashions <b>Artificial Intelligence</b> Internet of Things the goal is for the software to use what it has l	D. or com D. D. th help C. D. earned	Functional logic Functional logic monsense part of problem solving? Value based Analytical ing machines finds solutions to complex Embedded System Cyber Security in one area to solve problems in other areas
16 17 18	<ul> <li>What</li> <li>A.</li> <li>B.</li> <li>prob</li> <li>A.</li> <li>B.</li> <li>In _</li> <li>A.</li> </ul>	Human logic at is the term used for describing the judgmental of <b>Heuristic</b> Critical is a branch of computer science which deals with blems in a more human like fashions <b>Artificial Intelligence</b> Internet of Things the goal is for the software to use what it has I Machine Learning	D. or com D. D. th help C. D. earned C.	Functional logic monsense part of problem solving? Value based Analytical ing machines finds solutions to complex Embedded System Cyber Security in one area to solve problems in other areas Neural Networks
16 17 18	<ul> <li>What</li> <li>A.</li> <li>B.</li> <li>prob</li> <li>A.</li> <li>B.</li> <li>In _</li> <li>A.</li> <li>B.</li> <li>B.</li> </ul>	Human logic at is the term used for describing the judgmental of <b>Heuristic</b> Critical is a branch of computer science which deals with blems in a more human like fashions <b>Artificial Intelligence</b> Internet of Things the goal is for the software to use what it has be Machine Learning <b>Deep Learning</b>	D. or com D. D. th help C. D. earned C. D.	Functional logic Functional logic monsense part of problem solving? Value based Analytical ing machines finds solutions to complex Embedded System Cyber Security in one area to solve problems in other areas Neural Networks None of these
16 17 18 19	<ul> <li>What</li> <li>A.</li> <li>B.</li> <li>prob</li> <li>A.</li> <li>B.</li> <li>In _</li> <li>A.</li> <li>B.</li> <li>Cont</li> </ul>	Human logic at is the term used for describing the judgmental of <b>Heuristic</b> Critical is a branch of computer science which deals with blems in a more human like fashions <b>Artificial Intelligence</b> Internet of Things the goal is for the software to use what it has I Machine Learning <b>Deep Learning</b> nputer programs that mimic the way the human b	D. or com C. D. th help C. D. earned C. D. rain pro	Functional logic Functional logic monsense part of problem solving? Value based Analytical ing machines finds solutions to complex Embedded System Cyber Security in one area to solve problems in other areas Neural Networks None of these occesses information is called as
16 17 18 19	<ul> <li>What</li> <li>A.</li> <li>B.</li> <li>prob</li> <li>A.</li> <li>B.</li> <li>In _</li> <li>A.</li> <li>B.</li> <li>Conn</li> <li>A.</li> </ul>	Human logic at is the term used for describing the judgmental of <b>Heuristic</b> Critical is a branch of computer science which deals with blems in a more human like fashions <b>Artificial Intelligence</b> Internet of Things the goal is for the software to use what it has be Machine Learning <b>Deep Learning</b> nputer programs that mimic the way the human be Machine Learning	D. or com D. D. th help C. D. earned C. D. rain pro C.	Functional logic Functional logic monsense part of problem solving? Value based Analytical ing machines finds solutions to complex Embedded System Cyber Security in one area to solve problems in other areas Neural Networks None of these occesses information is called as Neural Networks
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<ol> <li>16</li> <li>17</li> <li>18</li> <li>19</li> <li>20</li> </ol>	<ul> <li>What</li> <li>A.</li> <li>B.</li> <li>prol</li> <li>A.</li> <li>B.</li> <li>In</li> <li>A.</li> <li>B.</li> <li>Corr</li> <li>A.</li> <li>B.</li> <li>A.</li> <li>B.</li> <li>A.</li> <li>Inimition of the second s</li></ul>	Human logic at is the term used for describing the judgmental of <b>Heuristic</b> Critical is a branch of computer science which deals with blems in a more human like fashions <b>Artificial Intelligence</b> Internet of Things the goal is for the software to use what it has be Machine Learning <b>Deep Learning</b> nputer programs that mimic the way the human be Machine Learning Deep Learning is a rule of thumb, strategy, trick, simplification its search for solutions in large problem spaces.	D. or com C. D. th help C. D. earned C. D. rain pro C. D. on, or a	Functional logic Functional logic monsense part of problem solving? Value based Analytical ing machines finds solutions to complex Embedded System Cyber Security in one area to solve problems in other areas Neural Networks None of these ocesses information is called as <b>Neural Networks</b> None of these ny other kind of device which drastically
<ol> <li>16</li> <li>17</li> <li>18</li> <li>19</li> <li>20</li> </ol>	<ul> <li>White A.</li> <li>B.</li> <li>problema A.</li> <li>B.</li> <li>In</li> <li>A.</li> <li>B.</li> <li>Control A.</li> <li>B.</li> <li>A</li> <li>Inimite A.</li> </ul>	Human logic at is the term used for describing the judgmental of <b>Heuristic</b> Critical is a branch of computer science which deals with blems in a more human like fashions <b>Artificial Intelligence</b> Internet of Things the goal is for the software to use what it has I Machine Learning <b>Deep Learning</b> nputer programs that mimic the way the human b Machine Learning Deep Learning is a rule of thumb, strategy, trick, simplification its search for solutions in large problem spaces. <b>Heuristic</b>	D. or com C. D. th help C. D. tearned C. D. rain pro C. D. on, or a	Functional logic Functional logic monsense part of problem solving? Value based Analytical ing machines finds solutions to complex Embedded System Cyber Security in one area to solve problems in other areas Neural Networks None of these occesses information is called as <b>Neural Networks</b> None of these ny other kind of device which drastically Value based



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- 21 \_\_\_\_\_ do not guarantee optimal/any solutions
  - A. Heuristic
  - B. Critical
- 22 Cognitive science related with
  - A. Act like human
  - B. ELIZA
- 23 \_\_\_\_\_Model should reflect how results were obtained.
  - A. Design model
  - B. Logic model
- 24 Communication between man and machine is related with
  - A. LISP
  - **B.** ELIZA
- 25 ELIZA created by
  - A. John McCarthy
  - B. Steve Russell

- C. Value based
- D. Analytical

#### C. Think like human

D. None of above

#### C. Computational model

- D. None of above
- C. All of above
- D. None of above
- C. Alain Colmerauer
- D. Joseph Weizenbaum

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## **2. INTERNET OF THINGS**

#### **Total Marks-18**

#### **MCQ** Question

#### (Total number of Question=Marks\*3=18\*3=54)

Note: Correct answer is marked with **bold**.

- **1** Embedded system is A. An electronic system C. An electro-mechanical system B. A pure mechanical system **D.** (A) or (C) 2 Which of the following is not true about embedded systems? A. Built around specialized hardware D. All of these E. B. Always contain an operating system None of these C. Execution behavior may be deterministic **3** Which of the following is not an example of a "small-scale embedded system"? A. Electronic Barbie doll C. Cell phone B. Simple calculator D. Electronic toy car **4** The first recognized modern embedded system is C. Calculator A. Apple computer **B.** Apollo Guidance Computer (AGC) D. Radio navigation system **5** The first mass produced embedded system is A. Minuteman-I C. Autonetics D-17 Minuteman-II Apollo Guidance Computer (AGC) B. D. **6** Which of the following is an (are) an intended purpose(s) of embedded systems? A. Data collection **D.** All of these B. Data processing E. None of these C. Data communication 7 Which of the following is (are) example(s) of embedded system for data communication? USB Mass Storage device A. Network router D. All of these E. None of these **B**. **Digital camera** С. Music player 8 What are the essential tight constraint/s related to the design metrics of an embedded system? C. Fast data processing for real-time A. Ability to fit on a single chip operations B. Low power consumption **D**.All of the above **9** A digital multi meter is an example of an embedded system for A. Data communication D. All of these E. None of these **B.** Monitoring
  - C. Control

10 Which of the following is an (are) example(s) of an embedded system for signal processing?



	A. Apple iPOD (media play	yer device)	C.	Both (A) and (B)
	B. SanDisk USB mass stora	age device	D.	None of these
11	The instruction set of RISC p	processor is		
	A. Simple and lesser in nu	ımber	C.	Simple and larger in number
	B. Complex and lesser in n	umber	D.	Complex and larger in number
12	Which of the following is tru	e about CISC processors?		
	A. The instruction set is ne	on-orthogonal	D.	Variable length instructions
	B. The number of general	l purpose registers is	E.	All of these
	limited		<b>D</b> .	
10	C. Instructions are like m	acros in c language	F.	None of these
13	Main processor chip in comp	uters 1s	a	
	A. ASIC		С.	CPU
14	B. ASSP	. 11 1 . 1	D.	CPLD
14	Processors used in many mic	rocontroller products need	to b	
	A. high power		C.	low interrupt response
15	B. low power		D.	low code density
15	In microcontrollers, UART is	s acronym of	C	Universel Agenchanous
	A. Universal Applied Rec	eiver/Transmitter	C. Rec	eiver/Transmitter
			D.	United Asynchronous
	B. Universal Asynchrono	us Rectified Transmitter	Rec	eiver/Transmitter
16	Which architecture is followed	ed by general purpose mich	ropro	ocessors?
	A. Harvard architecture		C.	None of the mentioned
	B. Von Neumann architec	ture	D.	All of the mentioned
17	Which architecture involves	both the volatile and the no	on-vo	platile memory?
	A. Harvard architecture		C.	None of the mentioned
	B. Von Neumann architectu	ure	D.	All of the mentioned
18	Which architecture provides	separate buses for program	n and	d data memory?
	A. Harvard architecture		C.	None of the mentioned
	B. Von Neumann architectu	ıre	D.	All of the mentioned
19	Harvard architecture allows:			
	A. Separate program and da	ata memory	C.	Complex architecture
• •	B. Pipe-ling		D.	All of the mentioned
20	Which of the following proce	essor architecture supports	easie	er instruction pipelining?
	A. Harvard		С.	Both of them
<b>A</b> 1	B. Von Neumann	1 0 1 1	D.	None of these
21	Which of the following is an	example for wireless com	muni	cation interface?
	A. RS-232C		D.	EEE1394
	B. Wi-Fi		E.	Both (B) and (C)
~~	C. Bluetooth			
22	ARM stands for		C	
	A. Advanced RISC Mach	ine	C.	Advanced Reduced Machine
<b>1</b> 2	B. Advanced RISC Method	lology	D.	Advanced Reduced Methodology
23	what is the processor used by	YARM/?		

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С. 8-bit CISC 32-bit CISC A. B. 8-bit RISC D. 32-bit RISC 24 The main importance of ARM micro-processors is providing operation with A. Low cost and low power consumption C. Lower error or glitches B. Higher degree of multi-tasking D. Efficient memory management 25 ARM processors where basically designed for A. Main frame systems C. Mobile systems B. Distributed systems D. Super computers **26** ASIC chip is C. It is faster. A. Simple in design. B. Manufacturing time is less. D. Both A&C. **27** ASIC stands for C. A. **Application-System Integrated Circuits Application-System Internal Circuits B**. **Application-Specific Integrated Circuits** D. **Application-Specific Internal Circuits** 28 In microcontrollers, I2C stands for Inter-Integrated Clock C. Intel-Integrated Circuit A. B. Initial-Integrated Clock **Inter-Integrated Circuit** D. 29 \_\_\_\_\_\_is the smallest microcontrollers which can be programmed to perform a large range of tasks. **PIC microcontrollers** С. **AVR** microcontrollers Α. D. B. **ARM** microcontrollers ASIC microcontrollers 30 was developed in the year 1996 by ATMEL Corporation PIC C. A. ARM B. AVR D. ASIC **31** AVR stands for Both A & B Advanced Virtual RISC. C. A. Alf-Egil Bogen and Vegard Wollan RISC B. D. None of the above 32 AVR microcontroller executes most of the instruction in . C. Both A& B A. Single execution cycle. B. Double execution cycle. D. None of the above. **33** Term "the Internet of things" was coined by Edward L. Schneider C. A. John H. B. **Kevin Ashton** D. Charles Anthony 34 The huge numbers of devices connected to the Internet of Things have to communicate automatically, not via humans, what is this called? A. Bot to Bot(B2B) C. InterCloud B. Machine to Machine(M2M) D. Skynet **35** What does "Things" in IoT refers to? General device A. C. **IoT devices** B. Information D. Object 36 Interconnection of Internet and computing devices embedded in everyday objects, enabling them to send and receive data is called C. A. **Internet of Things Object Determination** D. None of these B. Network Interconnection 37 \_\_\_\_\_ is a computing concept that describes the idea of everyday physical objects being connected to the



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	inte	rnet.		
	A.	IOT (Internet of Things)	C.	COAP
	B.	MQTT	D.	SPI
38	dev	ices may support a number of interoperable con	nmunicat	ion protocols and communicate with other
	dev	ice and also with infrastructure.		
	A.	Artificial Intelligence	C.	Internet of Things
	B.	Machine Learning	D.	None of above
39	Wh	ich one is not element of IOT?		
	A.	Process	C.	Security
	B.	People	D.	Things
40	IIC	OT stands for		
	A.	Information Internet of Things	C.	Inovative Internet of Things
	В.	Industrial Internet of Things	D.	None of above
41	Nar	ne of the IOT device which is first recognized?		
	A.	Smart Watch	C.	Radio
	B.	ATM	D.	Video Game
42		_ is used by IOT		
	A.	Radio information technology	C.	Cable
	B.	Satellite	D.	Broadband
43		consists of communication protocols for elec	ctronic de	evices, typically a mobile device and a
	stan	ndard device.		
	A.	RFID	C.	NFC
	В.	MQTT	D.	None of above
44		refers to establish a proper connection betwee	en all the	e things of IOT.
	A.	Connectivity	C.	Sensing
	В.	Analyzing	D.	Active Engagement
45	IOI	devices which have unique identities and can p	perform.	
	A.	Remote sensing	C.	Monitoring capabilities
	В.	Actuating	D.	All of the above
46	The	e sensed data communicated		
	A.	Cloud-based servers/storage.	C.	Internet connectivity.
	В.	I/O interfaces.	D.	None of the above
47	IOI	devices are various types, for instance	•	
	A.	Wearable sensors.	C.	LED lights.
	B.	Smart watches.	D.	All of the above
48		_ is a collection of wired Ethernet standard for	the link l	ayer.
	<b>A.</b>	IEEE 802.3	C.	IEEE 802.16
	B.	IEEE 802.11	D.	IEEE 802.15.4
49		is a collection of WLAN communication stan	dards.	
	A.	IEEE 802.3	C.	IEEE 802.16
	В.	IEEE 802.11	D.	IEEE 802.15.4
50		is a collection of wireless broadband standar	ds (WiM	lax).
	А.	IEEE 802.3	C.	IEEE 802.16
	B.	IEEE 802.11	D.	IEEE 802.15.4



51		is a collection of standards for LP WPANs		
51		IS a conjection of standards for LR- w FAINS.	C	IEEE 802 16
	A. D	IEEE 002.3	U. D	
50	B.	IEEE 802.11 WDANs standards from basis of analifications	D.	IEEE 802.15.4
52	LK-	bigh level communication protocol such as		
			C	Turall
	A.		C. D	I yieli Miana a ft/a A muna
52	Б.	Alisean	D.	Microsoft's Azure
33			C	10
	<b>A.</b>	2G	C.	46
	В.	3G	D.	None of above
54		include UMTS and CDMA2000.		
	A.	2G	C.	4G
	В.	3G	D.	None of above
55		include LTE.		
	A.	2G	C.	4G
	B.	3G	D.	None of above
56		layer is responsible for sending of IP datagram	s fron	n the source network to the destination
	netv	vork.		
	A.	Application layer	C.	Network layer
	B.	Transport layer	D.	Link layer
57		layer perform the host addressing and packet ro	uting.	
	A.	Application layer	C.	Network layer
	B.	Transport layer	D.	Link layer
58		protocols provide end to end message transfer	capał	pility independent of the underlying
	netv	vork.		
	A.	Network layer	C.	Application layer
	В.	Transport layer	D.	Link layer
59	The	e protocols define how the applications interfa	ce wit	th the lower layer protocol to send the data
	over	r the network.		
	А.	Application layer	C.	Network layer
	В.	Transport layer	D.	Link layer
60	6LC	OWPAN stands for		
	A.	6 LOW Personal Area Network		
	B.	IPv6 LOW Personal Area Network		

- C. IPv6 over Low power wireless personal area network
- D. None of above

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## **3. BASICS OF DIGITAL FORENSIC**

**Total Marks-08** 

#### (Total number of Question=Marks\*3=08\*3=24) Note: Correct answer is marked with **bold**. **1** Digital forensics is all of them except: A. Extraction of computer data. C. Interpretation of computer data. B. Preservation of computer data. **D.** Manipulation of computer data. **2** IDIP stands for A. Integrated Digital Investigation Process. Integrated Digital Investigator Process. C. Independent Digital Investigator Process. Integrated Data Investigator Process. B. D. **3** Who proposed Road Map for Digital Forensic Research (RMDFR) A. G. Gunsh. C. J. Korn. B. S. Ciardhuain D. G. Palmar **4** Investigator should satisfy following points: A. Contribute to society and human being. C. Honest and trustworthy. B. Avoid harm to others. **D.** All of the above 5 In the past, the method for expressing an opinion has been to frame a \_\_\_\_question based on available factual evidence. **Hypothetical** C. Challenging A. B. Nested D. Contradictory 6 More subtle because you are not aware that you are running these macros (the document opens and the application automatically runs); spread via email A. The purpose of copyright C. Derivative works **B.** Danger of macro viruses D. computer-specific crime 7 There are three c's in computer forensics. Which is one of the three? A. Control C. Chains B. Chance D. Core 8 When Federal Bureau Investigation program was created? A.1979 C.1995 **B.1984** D.1989 **9** When the field of PC forensics began? A.1960's C.1980's B.1970's D.1990's **10** Digital Forensics entails Accessing the system's directories viewing mode and navigating through the various systems A. files and folders

B. Undeleting and recovering lost files

MCQ Question

C. Identifying and solving computer crimes

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#### The identification, preservation, recovery, restoration and presentation of digital evidence D. from systems and devices

- **11** Which of the following is FALSE?
  - A. The digital forensic investigator must maintain absolute objectivity
  - It is the investigator's job to determine someone's guilt or innocence. B.
  - C. It is the investigator's responsibility to accurately report the relevant facts of a case.
  - The investigator must maintain strict confidentiality, discussing the results of an investigation D. on only a "need to know"
- 12 What is the most significant legal issue in computer forensics?
  - A. Preserving Evidence C. Admissibility of Evidence
  - Seizing Evidence D. Discovery of Evidence B.
- 13 phase includes putting the pieces of a digital puzzle together and developing investigative hypotheses D. **Reconstruction phase** 
  - A. Preservation phase
  - Survey phase B.
  - C. Documentation phase

14 In phase investigator transfers the relevant data from a venue out of physical or administrative control of the investigator to a controlled location

E.

- A. Preservation phase
- B. Survey phase
- Documentation phase C.
- **15** Computer forensics do not involve activity.
  - A. Preservation of computer data.
  - B. Extraction of computer data.
- 16 A set of instruction compiled into a program that perform a particular task is known as: A. Hardware. C. Motherboard
  - **B.CPU**
- 17 Which of following is not a rule of digital forensics?

#### An examination should be performed on the original data A.

- B. A copy is made onto forensically sterile media. New media should always be used if available.
- C. The copy of the evidence must be an exact, bit-by-bit copy

D. The examination must be conducted in such a way as to prevent any modification of the evidence.

- 18 To collect and analyze the digital evidence that was obtained from the physical investigation phase, is the goal of which phase?
  - A. Physical crime investigation

#### **B.** Digital crime investigation.

- **19** To provide mechanism to an incident to be detected and confirmed is purpose of which phase?
  - A. Physical crime investigation
  - B. Digital crime investigation.
- 20 Which phase entails a review of the whole investigation and identifies area of improvement?
  - A. Physical crime investigation
  - B. Digital crime investigation.
- 21 is known as father of computer forensic.
  - A. G. Palmar

- C. Review phase.
- D. Deployment phase.
- C. Review phase.
- D. Deployment phase.
- C. Review phase.
- Deployment phase D.

### C. Michael Anderson

Reconstruction phase D.

Presentation phase

- E. Presentation phase
- C. Manipulation of computer data.
- **D.** Interpretation of computer data.

- **D.** Software



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- B. J. Korn
- D. S.Ciardhuain.
- 22 \_\_\_\_\_ is well established science where various contribution have been made
  - A. Forensic C. Cyber Crime
  - B. Crime D.
- D. Evidence
- 23 Who proposed End to End Digital Investigation Process (EEDIP)?
  - A. G. Palmar
- C. Michael Anderson

B. Stephenson

- D. S.Ciardhuain
- 24 Which model of Investigation proposed by Carrier and Safford?
  - A. Extended Model of Cybercrime Investigation (EMCI)
  - **B.** Integrated Digital Investigation Process(IDIP)
  - C. Road Map for Digital Forensic Research (RMDFR)
  - D. Abstract Digital Forensic Model (ADFM)
- 25 Which of the following is not a property of computer evidence?
  - A. Authentic and Accurate.
  - B. Complete and Convincing.
- C. Duplicated and Preserved.
- D. Conform and Human Readable.

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# 4. DIGITAL EVIDENCES

#### Total Marks-10

#### **MCQ Question** (Total number of Question=Marks\*3=10\*3=30) Note: Correct answer is marked with **bold**. **1** A valid definition of digital evidence is: Data stored or transmitted using a computer C. Digital data of probative value A. Information of probative value B. D. Any digital evidence on a computer 2 What are the three general categories of computer systems that can contain digital evidence? A. **Desktop**, laptop, server B. Personal computer, Internet, mobile telephone C. Hardware, software, networks D. Open computer systems, communication systems, and embedded systems 3 In terms of digital evidence, a hard drive is an example of: **Open computer systems** C. Embedded computer systems A. None of the above Communication systems D. B. 4 In terms of digital evidence, a mobile telephone is an example of: A. Open computer systems **C**. **Embedded computer systems** B. Communication systems D. None of the above 5 In terms of digital evidence, a Smart Card is an example of: A. Open computer systems C. **Embedded computer systems** B. Communication systems D. None of the above 6 In terms of digital evidence, the Internet is an example of: A. Open computer systems C. Embedded computer systems **Communication systems** D. None of the above **B**. 7 Computers can be involved in which of the following types of crime? A. Homicide and sexual assault **C. Civil disputes** Computer intrusions & intellectual property D. All the above B. 8 A logon record tells us that, at a specific time: A. An unknown person logged into the system using the account **B**. The owner of a specific account logged into the system C. The account was used to log into the system None of the above D. 9 Cyber trails are advantageous because: They are not connected to the physical world. A. B. Nobody can be harmed by crime on the Internet. C. They are easy to follow.

D. Offenders who are unaware of them leave behind more clues than they otherwise would have.



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- **10** Private networks can be a richer source of evidence than the Internet because:
  - A. They retain data for longer periods of time.
  - B. Owners of private networks are more cooperative with law enforcement.
  - C. Private networks contain a higher concentration of digital evidence.
  - D. All the above.
- 11 The criminological principle which states that, when anyone, or anything, enters a crime scene he/she takes something of the scene with him/her, and leaves something of himself/herself behind, is:

D.

- A. Locard's Exchange Principle C. Beccaria's Social Contract
- B. Differential Association Theory D. None of the above
- 12 The author of a series of threatening e-mails consistently uses "im" instead of "I'm." This is an example of:
  - A. An individual characteristic C.
  - B. An incidental characteristic
- **13** An argument for including computer forensic training computer security specialists is:
  - A. It provides an additional credential.
  - B. It provides them with the tools to conduct their own investigations.
  - C. It teaches them when it is time to call in law enforcement.
  - D. None of the above.
- 14 The digital evidence are used to establish a credible link between
  - A. Attacker and victim and the crime scene C. Victim and the crime scene
  - B. Attacker and the crime scene
- D. Attacker and Information

A class characteristic

An indeterminate characteristic

15 Digital evidences must follow the requirements of the

- A. Ideal Evidence rule C. Exchange rule
- B.Best Evidence ruleD.All the mentioned
- **16** From the two given statements 1 and 2, select the correct option from a-d.
  - a. Original media can be used to carry out digital investigation process.
  - b. By default, every part of the victim's computer is considered as unreliable.
  - A. a and b both are true C. a and b both are false
  - B. a is true and b is false **D.** a is false and b is true
- 17 The evidences or proof can be obtained from the electronic source is called the
  - A. digital evidence C. Explainable evidence
- B. demonstrative evidenceD. substantial evidence18 Which of the following is not a type of volatile evidence?
  - A. Routing tables C. Log files
  - B. Main memory D. Cached data
- **19** The evidence must be usable in the court which is called as
  - A. Admissible
  - B. Authentic

**B**.

### 20 Photographs, videos, sound recordings, X-rays, maps drawing, graphs, charts is a a type of \_.

- A. Illustrative evidence
- B. Electronic evidence
- 21 Email, hard drives are examples of
  - A. Illustrative evidence

C. Documented evidenceD. Explainable evidence

Documented evidence

Explainable evidence

Complete

Reliable

Electronic evidence D. Explainable evider

C.

D.

C.

D.



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22 Blood, fingerprints, DNA these are examples of A. Illustrative evidence C. Documented evidence Β. Electronic evidence D. Substantial evidence 23 When an incident takes place, a criminal will leave a hint evidence at the scene and remove a hint from the scene which is called as C. Locard's Exchange principle A. **Charles's Anthony principle** Anderson's Exchange principle Kevin Ashton principle B. D. 24 Which is not procedure to establish a chain of custody? A. Save the original materials. **B**. Take photos of physical evidence. Don't take screenshots of digital evidence content. C. Document date, time, and any other information of receipt. D. 25 Which is not related with digital evidence? A. Work with the original evidence to develop procedures. B. Use clean collecting media. **C**. Document any extra scope. Consider safety of personnel at the scene. D. Which is example of non-volatile memory. 26 A. **Flash memory** C. Process table **Registers and Cache** D Arp cache B. 27 is known as testimonial. **Oath affidavit** C. Fingerprint **A**. B. **DNA** samples D. Dried blood The process of ensuring that providing or obtaining the data that you have collected is similar to the 28 data provided or presented in a court is known as C. **Evidence** validation Best evidence A. B. **Relative evidence** D. Illustrative evidence **29** When cases got to trial your forensics examiner play one of \_\_\_\_\_ role. A. 2 C. 3 4 D. 5 B. **30** Types of digital evidence Eve witness C. Paper work A. None of the above **B**. **Picture and video** D. **31** Rule of evidence is also known as C. A. Law of witness Law of evidence B. D. All of the above Law of litigation

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# **5.BASICS OF HACKING**

#### **Total Marks-12**

#### MCQ Question

#### (Total number of Question=Marks\*3=12\*3=36)

Note: Correct answer is marked with **bold.** 

<ul> <li>A. Black Hat Hac</li> <li>B. White Hat Ha</li> <li>2 Tool(s) used by ethical B</li> <li>A. Scanner</li> <li>B. Decoder</li> <li>3 Vulnerability scanning i</li> <li>A. Strengths.</li> <li>B. Weakness.</li> </ul>	king. C. Icking. D. hacker . C. D.	<ul> <li>Encryption.</li> <li>None of these.</li> <li>Proxy</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>B. White Hat Ha</li> <li>2 Tool(s) used by ethical B</li> <li>A. Scanner</li> <li>B. Decoder</li> <li>3 Vulnerability scanning i</li> <li>A. Strengths.</li> <li>B. Weakness.</li> </ul>	hacker D. backer . C. D.	<ul><li>None of these.</li><li>Proxy</li></ul>
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<ul> <li>B. Decoder</li> <li>3 Vulnerability scanning i</li> <li>A. Strengths.</li> <li>B. Weakness.</li> </ul>	D.	
<ul> <li>3 Vulnerability scanning i</li> <li>A. Strengths.</li> <li>B. Weakness.</li> </ul>		All of these.
<ul><li>A. Strengths.</li><li>B. Weakness.</li></ul>	n Ethical hacking finds	
B. Weakness.	C.	. A &B
	D.	None of these.
4 Ethical hacking will allo	ow to all the massive security	ity breaches.
A. Remove.	C.	. Reject.
B. Measure.	D.	None of these.
5 is the art of exploit	ting the human elements to gain a	access to the authorized user.
A. Social Engine	ering. C.	. Ethical Hacking.
B. IT Engineering	g. D.	None of the above.
6 Which hacker refers to e	ethical hacker?	
A. Black hat hack	er. C.	. Grey hat hacker.
B. White hat hac	ker. D.	None of the above.
7 The term cracker refers	to	
A. Black hat hac	ker. C.	. Grey hat hacker.
B. White hat hack	ter. D.	None of the above.
8 Who described a dissert	ation on fundamentals of hacker'	's attitude?
A. G. Palma.	C.	Either.
B. Raymond.	D.	Jhon Browman.
9 Computer Hackers have	been in existence for more than	a
A. Decade.	C.	Century
B. Year.	D.	e. Era.
<b>10</b> Hackers do hack for?		
A. Fame.	C.	. Revenge.
B. Profit.	D.	All the above
<b>11</b> The intent of ethical hac	ker is to discover vulnerabilities	s from a point of view to better secure system
A. Victims.	C.	Both A & B
B. Attackers.	ח	None of these Ans B



12	Secu	rity audits are usually based on		
	А.	Entries.	C.	Both A & B
	В.	Checklists.	D.	None of the above
13	Ethi	cal hacking consist of		
	A.	Penetration testing.	C.	Red teaming.
	B.	Intrusion testing.	D.	All of the above.
14		is a person who find and exploits the weakness	s in c	omputer system.
	A.	Victim	C.	Developer
	В.	Hacker	D.	None of the above.
15	Aw	hite hat hacker is the one who		
	٨	Fix identifies weakness	C.	Identifies the weakness and leave
	Α.	r ix identifies weakness	mes	ssage to owner
	В.	Steal the data	D.	None of the above
16	A bl	ack hat hacker is the one who		
	A.	Fix identifies weakness	C.	Identifies the weakness and leave message
	В.	Steal the data	D.	None of the above.
17	A gr	ey hat hacker is the one who		
	A	Fix identifies weakness	C.	Identifies the weakness and leave
	11.		mes	ssage to owner
10	В.	Steal the data	D.	None of the above
18	To c	atch a thief, think like		
	А.	Police	C.	Thief
	В.	Forensics	D.	Hacker
19		_ can create false feeling of safety		
	A.	Firewall	C.	VNPs
	В.	Encryption	D.	All the above
20		exploits that involves manipulating people and	l user	even your self are the greatest vulnerability
	with	in any computer	C	
	A.	Nontechnical attacks	C.	Operating system attack
01	B. Com	Network infrastructure attack	D.	Application and other specialized attack
<b>41</b>	COIL	necting into network through a rogue modern atta	icheu	to computer bennid a mewan is an
	Δ	Nontechnical attacks	С	Operating system attack
	R	Network infrastructure attack	D.	Application and other specialized attack
22	Б.	comprise of large portion of hacker attacks sin	nnlv l	because every computer has one and so well
	knov	w exploits can be used against them.	-p-j (	conduct of the source and so were
	A.	Nontechnical attacks	C.	<b>Operating system attack</b>
	B.	Network infrastructure attack	D.	Application and other specialized attack
23		_ should be done before ethical hacking process.		
	A.	Data gathering.	C.	Planning
	B.	Attacking	D.	Research
24	Whi	ch permission is necessary before ethical hacking	g?	
	A.	Written permission.	C.	Privacy permission
	B.	Decision maker permission	D.	Risk permission.
25	Whi	ch tool is used to crack the password?		1
Pror	nared 1	By: Ms S S Rajole (Department of Information Techn	പിറത	7) Page 19 of 25
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Maratha Vidya Prasarak Samaj's

Rajarshi Shahu Maharaj Polytechnic, Nashik

	A.	Nmap	C.	ToneLOC
	В.	LC4	D.	Nessus
26	Whi	ch tool is used for depth analysis of a web application	ation	2
	А.	Whisker	C.	Nikto
	B.	Super scan	D.	Kismet
27	Whi	ch tool is used to encrypt Email?		
	A.	WebInspect	C.	PGP (pretty good privacy)
	В.	QualyGuard	D.	None of the above.
28	Mali	cious attacker often think like?		
	A.	Thieves	C.	Both A & B
	В.	Kidnapper	D.	None of the above
29	Whi	ch hacker try to distribute political or social mess	age tl	hrough their work?
	A.	Black hat hacker	C.	Script kiddes
	В.	Hactivist	D.	White hat hacker
30		_ are part of organized crime on internet.		
	A.	Criminal	C.	Hacker for hire
	В.	Antinationalist	D.	None of the above
31	Whi	ch magazines releases the latest hacking methods	\$?	
	A.	2600	C.	PHRACK
	В.	Hackin9	D.	All the above
32	Perfe	orming a shoulder surfing in order to check other	's pas	ssword isethical practice.
	A.	a good	C.	very good social engineering practice
	В.	not so good	D.	a bad
33		has now evolved to be one of the most popular a	autom	nated tools for unethical hacking.
	A.	Automated apps	С.	Malware
• •	В.	Database software	D.	Worms
34	A pe	netration tester must identify and keep in mind the	ne & i	requirements of a firm while evaluating the
	A	nry postures.	C	hacking techniques
	A. R	rules and regulations	C. D	ethics to talk to seniors
35	D. The	legal risks of ethical backing include lawsuits du	D. e to	of personal data
55	Δ	stealing	C	deleting
	л. R	dicelosuro	C. D	hacking
36	D. Befo	re performing any penetration test through legal	D.	edure which key points listed below is not
50	man	datory?	proc	educe, which key points listed below is not
	A.	Know the nature of the organization	C.	System and network
	B.	Characteristics of work done in the firm	D. the f	Type of broadband company used by firm

Maratha Vidya Prasarak Samaj's

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# 6.TYPES OF HACKING

**MCQ** Question

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Note: Correct answer is marked with bold.         1       SNMP stands for	(Total	l number of Question=Marks*3=16*3=	<b>48</b> )				
<ol> <li>SNMP stands for</li> <li>A. Simple Network Messaging Protocol</li> <li>B. Simple Network Mailing Protocol</li> <li>D. Simple Network Master Protocol</li> <li>Which of the following tool is used for Network Testing and port Scanning</li> <li>A. NetCat</li> <li>C. NetScan</li> <li>B. SuperScan</li> <li>D. All of above</li> <li>Banner grabbing is used for</li> <li>A. White Hat Hacking</li> <li>C. Grey Hat Hacking</li> <li>B. Black Hat Hacking</li> <li>D. Script Kiddies</li> <li>An attacker can create an attack by sending hundreds or thousands of e-mails a with very large attachments.</li> <li>A. Connection Attack</li> <li>C. Attachment Overloading Attack</li> <li>B. Auto responder Attack</li> <li>D. All the above</li> <li>Which of the following tool is used for Windows for network queries from DNS lookups to trace routes?</li> <li>A. Sam Spade</li> <li>C. NetScan</li> </ol>	Note:	Correct answer is marked with <b>bold</b> .					
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A. Sam Spade C. NetScan		routes?	C	N (C			
		A. Sam Spade	C.	NetScan			
B. SuperScan D. Netcat	(	B. SuperScan	D.	Netcat			
• Which tool is used for ping sweeps and port scanning?	0	which tool is used for ping sweeps and port sca	anning?				
A. Netcat C. Super Scan		A. Netcat	C.	Super Scan			
B. SamSpade D. All the above	7	B. SamSpade	D.	All the above			
which of the following tool is used for security checks as port scanning and lifewall testing?	1	which of the following tool is used for security	checks as	Deta communication			
A. Nelcal C. Data communication		A. Nelcal	U. D	Data communication			
B. Milap D. Netscan 8 What is the most immentant activity in system analying?	Q	B. Minap	D.	Netscan			
• What is the most important activity in system cracking?	0	what is the most important activity in system c	cracking?	Esselating privilages			
A. Information gathering C. Escalating privileges		A. Information gamering B. Creating negative	C.	Escalating privileges			
<b>D.</b> Covering tracks	0	<b>D.</b> Cracking passworu Which Nmon scon is does not completely open	D.	Covering tracks			
Which Ninap scall is does not completely open a TCP connection?	,	A SVN stoolth score					
A. STN steatth scan C. AWAS the scan		A. SIN steatur scan	C.				
D. ICF scall D. ACK scall	10	B. ICF scall Key loggers are form of	D.	ACK scall			
A Spyware	10		C	Troion			
A. Spyware C. Hojan D. Social angingering		A. Spyware D. Shoulder surfing	C. D	Social angineering			
<b>D.</b> Social engineering	11	b. Shoulder suffing	D.	l as socurity auditing			
Is a popular tool used for discovering network as well as security auditing.	11	is a popular tool used for discovering net		Nmon			
A. Eucleap C. Ninap Prepared Ry: McSS Paiole (Department of Information Technology)	Drot	A. Ellerap nared By: Ms S S Raiola (Department of Information	U. Technology	$\mathbf{P}_{\mathbf{D}} = \mathbf{D}_{\mathbf{D}} $			

**Total Marks: 16** 

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- Metasploit Β.
- 12 Which of this Nmap do not check?
  - Services different hosts are offering A.
  - B. On what OS they are running.
- 13 What is purpose of Denial of Service attacks?
  - Exploit weakness in TCP/IP attack. A.
  - B. To execute a trojan horse on a system.
  - To overload a system so it is no longer operational. **C**.
  - To shutdown services by turning them off. D.
- 14 What are the some of the most common vulnerabilities that exist in a network system?
  - Changing manufacturer, or recommended settings of newly installed application. A.
  - B. Additional unused feature on commercial software package.
  - C. Utilizing open source application code.
  - D. Balancing security and ease of use of system.
- **15** Which of the following is not a characteristic of ethical hacker?
  - Excellent knowledge of Windows. A.
  - B. Understands the process of exploiting network vulnerabilities.
  - C. Patience, persistence and perseverance.

#### D. Has the highest level of security for the organization.

- 16 Attempting to gain access to a network using an employee's credentials is called the mode of ethical hacking.
  - Local networking C. **A**.
    - B. Social engineering D. Remote networking
- 17 The first phase of hacking an IT system is compromise of which foundation of security?
  - A. Availability

#### **B**. Confidentiality

18 Why would a ping sweep be used?

#### **A**. To identify live systems

- B. To locate live systems
- **19** What are the port states determined by Nmap?
  - Active, inactive, standby A.
  - B. Open, half-open, closed
- 20 What port does Telnet use?
  - A. 22
  - B. 80

21 Which of the following will allow foot printing to be conducted without detection?

- A. PingSweep C. War Dialers B. Traceroute D. ARIN 22 Performing hacking activities with the intent on . gaining visibility for an unfair situation is called C. A. Cracking Hacktivism
  - B. Analysis D.
- 23 Why would a hacker use a proxy server?

#### To create a stronger connection with the target. **A**.

- D. **Burp Suit**
- C. What kind of firewall in use?
- D. What type of antivirus in use?



- Physical entry
- C. Integrity
  - D. Authentication
  - C. To identify open ports
  - D. To locate firewalls
  - C. **Open**, filtered, unfiltered
  - D. Active, closed, unused
  - C. 20 D. 23
- Exploitation



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	B. To create a ghost server on the network.		
	C. To obtain a remote access connection		
	D. To hide malicious activity on the network		
24	Which phase of hacking performs actual attack of	on a netwo	rk or system?
	A. Reconnaissance	C.	Scanning
	B. Maintaining Access	D.	Gaining Access
25	Sniffing is used to perform fingerprinting	g.	
	A. Passive stack	C.	Passive banner grabbing
	B. Active stack	D.	Scanned
26	Services running on a system are determined by	·	
	A. The system's IP address	C.	The system's network name
	B. The Active Directory	D.	The port assigned
27	What are the types of scanning?		
	A. Port, network, and services	C.	Passive, active, and interactive
	B. Network, vulnerability, and port	D.	Server, client, and network
28	Enumeration is part of what phase of ethical hack	king?	
	A. Reconnaissance	C.	Gaining Access
	B. Maintaining Access	D.	Scanning
29	framework made cracking of vulnerabilitie	s easy like	e point and click.
	A. Net	C.	Zeus
	B. Metasploit	D.	Ettercap
30	is a popular IP address and port scanner.		
	A. Cain and Abel	C.	Angry IP Scanner
	B. Snort	D.	Ettercap
31	is a popular tool used for network analysis	s in multip	protocol diverse network
	A. Snort	C.	Burp Suit
	B. SuperScan	D.	EtterPeak
32	scans TCP ports and resolves different ho	stnames.	
	A. Super Scan	C.	Ettercap
	B. Snort	D.	QualysGuard .
33	What tool can be used to perform SNMP enumer	ration?	
	A. DNSlookup	C.	Nslookup
	B. Whois	D.	<b>IP Network Browser</b>
34	Wireshark is a tool.		
	A. network protocol analysis	C.	connection analysis
	B. network connection security	D.	defending malicious packet-filtering
35	Air cracking is used for		
	A. Firewall bypassing	C.	Packet filtering
	B. Wi-Fi attacks	D.	System password cracking
36	Phishing is a form of		
	A. Spamming	C.	Impersonation
	B. Identify Theft	D.	Scanning
37	What are the types of scanning?		
	A. Port, network, and services	C.	Passive, active, and interactive



38	B.	<b>Network, vulnerability, and port</b>	D.	Server, client, and network
30	Δ	is used for searching of multiple hosts in order	C	Inconfig
	A. R	Port scan	C. D	Spamming
39	D. ARE	P spoofing is often referred to as	D.	Spanning
07	Δ	Man-in-the-Middle attack	С	Sniffing
	R.	Denial-of-Service attack	D.	Spoofing
40	D.	is a tool that allows you to look into network a	D. Ind ar	alvze data going across the wire for
ŦŪ	network optimization, security and troubleshooting purposes.			
	A.	Network analyzer	C.	John-the -Ripper
	B.	Crypt tool	D.	Back track
41		is not a function of network analyzer tool.		
	A	Captures all network traffic		
	B Interprets or decodes what is found into a human-readable format			
	C Displays it all in chronological order			
	D.	Banner grabhing		
42	р.	protocol is used for network monitoring		
	Δ	FTP	C	<b>PEI NET</b>
	A. R	SNMD	с. D	
13	D. Whe	or is the attack called "avil twin"?	D.	AN
73	<b>vv</b> 112		C	session bijecting
	A. D	ADD noisoning	C.	MAC speefing
11	D. Whe	ARP poisoning	D.	MAC spooling
44		a is the primary goal of an ethical nacker?	C	naaluina saauuitu uulu anahiliti as
	А.	avoiding detection	С. D	determining return on investment for
	В.	testing security controls	D.	rity measures
45	What are the forms of password cracking technique?			
	A	Attack syllable	С	Attacks hybrid
	R R	Attack brute forcing	D.	All the above
46	Which type of hacker represents the highest risk to your network?			
•••	Δ	hlack-hat hackers	C	script kiddies
	R	grey-hat hackers	С. D	disgruntled employees
47	D. Hacl	king for a cause is called	р.	uisgi united employees
	Λ	hecktivism	С	active backing
	A. R	hlack hat backing	с. D	
48	D. Whe	on a backer attempts to attack a host via the interr	D.	is known as what type of attack?
-10	A 110			internal attack
	A. D	romate attack	C. D	physical access
10	D.	remote attack	D.	physical access
<b>7</b> 7	A type of attack that overloads the resources of a single system to cause it to crash of hang.			
	A. D	Active Spiffing	с. Р	r assive Similing
<b>5</b> 0	D. In a	Acuve Smilling	D.	Session Hijacking
30	connections and connected systems			
	A	Hacking	C	Tracing
			~.	



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B. Evidence

#### D. None of above

- 51 \_\_\_\_\_ generally refers to unauthorized intrusion into a computer or a network.
  - A. Hacking
  - B. Evidence

- C. Tracing
- D. None of above